CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-6 CJCSI 6250.01
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, J, S 20 October 1998

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

References: See Enclosure G.

1. Purpose. This instruction provides high level operational policy, guidance, and procedures for the planning, management, employment, and use of DOD satellite communications (SATCOM) resources. The principal purpose of this instruction is to define the processes necessary to ensure essential SATCOM support for mission accomplishment. Specific objectives are to:

a. Establish an integrated approach to SATCOM operational management, access, and planning support to the users.

b. Assign responsibilities for systems level operational management of SATCOM resources.

c. Provide the framework for the establishment of global and regional SATCOM support centers and their integration with existing Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) global and regional operations centers to provide a communications "one-stop-shop" for combatant commands and other users.

d. Standardize the process for submission of SATCOM user connectivity requirements to obtain access and influence future system planning.

e. Establish the process for SATCOM resource apportionment, allocation, and adjudication.

f. Establish a SATCOM access process and prioritization scheme that promotes effective and efficient use of current resources, as well as facilitates operational planning and employment.

g. Establish a process for SATCOM system senior-level oversight of SATCOM requirements, architectures, systems, operations, policies for SATCOM systems.

2. Cancellation. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Memorandum of Policy Number 37, 14 May 1992, is canceled.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all DOD and non-DOD organizations, activities, and agencies that use, plan, manage, control, and sustain DOD SATCOM capabilities.

4. Policy. This instruction defines the conceptual approach to integrated SATCOM management to ensure effective communications support to combatant commands and other users as described in Enclosures A through E. Specifically, it identifies the user connectivity requirements process for operational planning and access to current satellite systems and for planning future communications capabilities. It articulates the categories and priorities of SATCOM services and identifies and defines operational processes and management responsibilities. The intent is to promote a joint approach to achieve the most effective use of constrained SATCOM resources and to plan for future systems.

5. Definitions. See the Glossary.

6. Responsibilities. See Enclosure F.

7. Summary of Changes. Primary changes reflect the establishment of a system-of-systems management approach for SATCOM resources that will ensure effective operational management of increasingly complex SATCOM systems, integrate new capabilities, and establish the foundation to fully incorporate SATCOM as part of the overall Defense Information Infrastructure (DII). This instruction:

a. Establishes an operational management structure with USSPACECOM as the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM) responsible for establishing the integrated SATCOM support centers for both global and regional direct support to the combatant commands and other users.

b. Describes DISA's integration responsibilities for the DII and Defense Information Systems Network (DISN) (to include SATCOM) and end-to-end communications support to combatant commands and other users.

c. Defines the term SATCOM to include DOD use of military-owned satellite communications (MILSATCOM), commercial, allied resources, and other civil segments as appropriate.

d. Refines the user connectivity requirements categories, validation, and processes and expands the responsibilities of the Joint SATCOM Panel (JSP) (formerly the Joint MILSATCOM Panel).

e. Identifies the Joint Staff J6 and OASD (C3I) co-chaired SATCOM Senior Steering Group (SSG) for oversight of SATCOM issues.

f. Deletes the term System Manager.

8. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.

9. Releasability. This instruction/manual/notice is approved for limited release. DOD components (to include the combatant commands) and other Federal agencies may obtain copies of this instruction through controlled Internet access only (limited to .mil and .gov users) from the CJCS Directives Home Page--http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel.htm. Joint Staff activities may access or obtain copies of this instruction from the Joint Staff LAN.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

DENNIS C. BLAIR
Vice Admiral, US Navy
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:
A - SATCOM Systems and Operational Policy
B - SATCOM Operational Management Concept
Appendix – Integrated SATCOM Support Centers
C - User Connectivity Requirements Process
Appendix A – Integrated Communications Data Base
Appendix B – Emerging Requirements Data Base
D – SATCOM Apportionment, Allocation, and Adjudication
Appendix – SATCOM Priority Table
E - SATCOM Oversight and Assessment Process
F – SATCOM Management Responsibilities
G - References
Glossary

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Change No.	Date of Change	Date Entered	Name of Person Entering Change

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ENCLOSURE A

SATCOM SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONAL POLICY

1. Purpose. To provide a brief description of DOD SATCOM system uses and the operational policies and principles for SATCOM capabilities.

2. Definition. The term SATCOM includes satellite communications that are owned and operated by DOD primarily in the government frequency bands (military satellite communications (MILSATCOM)) and commercial satellite communications used by DOD but provided by commercial entities using commercial frequencies. The term SATCOM also includes allied SATCOM systems and civil SATCOM systems (systems owned by or operated for non-DOD or intelligence agencies) used by DOD.

3. Use of SATCOM Systems

a. SATCOM is critical for all military operations in support of the National Military Security Strategy from humanitarian relief to major theater wars and nuclear conflict. Military forces are dependent on space-based communications to provide essential information services in the execution of land, sea, air, and space operations.

b. SATCOM systems are used primarily for establishing or augmenting telecommunications in areas lacking terrestrial infrastructure, for mobile users, for users requiring communications links protected from scintillation and jamming, and for users requiring secure communications links under US control.

c. SATCOM resources provide a variety of information services such as voice, data, video, messaging, and paging. These services use broadcast, point-to-point, and conference networks.

d. SATCOM systems provide communications for a variety of missions including command and control, assured access for warfighters and other users, and survivable communications for the National Command Authorities, strategic and non-strategic nuclear forces. SATCOM provides unique mobile networking and range extension capabilities for key networks such as the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET), the Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET), the Defense Messaging System (DMS), the Defense Information Systems Network (DISN), the Defense Red Switch Network (DRSN), and the Global Command and Control System (GCCS). Information from these networks and others require large amounts of

data to be passed via SATCOM to mobile and deployed users. SATCOM is essential to the intelligence and diplomatic communities to provide US controlled transmission means for a small subset of communications to support sensitive operations or time critical diplomatic traffic in support of national security objectives.

e. One of the chief advantages of SATCOM for combatant commands and other users is the ability to network with a variety of users over large, dispersed geographic areas.

4. Operational Policies

a. DOD SATCOM management satisfies warfighter requirements by establishing the operational policies, processes, and organizational structures so that SATCOM resources are interoperable, synchronized, delivered in a timely manner, and fully integrated with the DII/DISN. Specifically:

(1) Constrained SATCOM resources must be provided to the highest priority users in a prompt and effective manner.

(2) SATCOM processes must be in place to encourage efficient use of communications bandwidth.

(3) SATCOM system planning must leverage technological advances and ensure timely replenishment of the system on-orbit assets and replacement of constellations. The combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies must incorporate SATCOM planning into their individual organizational planning systems to ensure future capabilities are synchronized and integrated with other related programs.

(4) SATCOM systems supporting joint, allied, and coalition operations must be interoperable, especially between and among CINC and CJTF components, and their coalition allies and partners.

(5) SATCOM systems must be fully integrated as the space segment of the DII/DISN.

(6) SATCOM systems must be capable of dynamic reconfiguration to meet changing needs as the situation demands. Users must have the necessary network and resource visibility, common tasking procedures, and planning tools. CINCs and the CJTF must have the capability to allocate their apportioned SATCOM resources in a flexible and responsive manner.

b. In summary, the primary policy for operational management of SATCOM resources is to provide the right users SATCOM access when and where needed, in accordance with designated operational priorities. The DOD needs to continually assess SATCOM system effectiveness in light of these policies. Enclosure E, SATCOM Oversight and Assessment Process, discusses the process and structure to oversee effective implementation of these operational policies.

5. Operational Goals. Central to providing the right users SATCOM access when and where needed, is the establishment of processes for submission of user connectivity requirements, access procedures for current systems, system-of-systems operational management, and high-level oversight. Each of these processes were developed based upon key operational goals as follows:

a. SATCOM systems must be fully integrated into the DII/DISN and should be developed to leverage existing and planned transmission paths. In order to achieve this, standardized SATCOM operational policy and procedures at a system-of-systems level must be developed and implemented.

b. Communications planners must have visibility into SATCOM resources, for planning, implementing, monitoring, and sustaining communications support to forces within their areas of responsibility.

c. Communications managers must have more efficient and responsive methods for managing the complexities of multiple SATCOM payloads in many different the frequency bands while supporting diverse missions worldwide.

d. New SATCOM capabilities and technologies must be effectively incorporated into warfighting doctrine.

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ENCLOSURE B

SATCOM OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

1. Scope

a. SATCOM operational management refers to the oversight, management, and control of resources to assure access for combatant commands and other users.

b. For MILSATCOM (satellite communications owned and operated by the DOD) operational management and control includes satellite bus and payload control (i.e., telemetry, tracking and commanding (TT&C)) as well as day-to-day satellite resource management. Typical examples include vehicle health checks, satellite station keeping, anomaly resolution, payload configuration and execution, and resource planning-assigning-reporting.

c. SATCOM operational management includes specific configuration management responsibilities for satellite communications resources in accordance with DISA's communications management responsibilities for the DII/DISN.

d. SATCOM operational management also requires visibility into SATCOM segments other than MILSATCOM such as commercial, allied, and civil SATCOM resources to determine status and availability for operational missions. It encompasses the capability and processes needed to effectively plan for, monitor, and manage all available SATCOM resources.

e. Effective SATCOM operational management provides the CJCS the capability to rapidly plan, adjudicate and execute apportionment of SATCOM resources and the supported combatant command and other users the ability to dictate resource utilization of their apportioned resources.

2. Organizational Management Structure

a. The three levels of the SATCOM operational management structure (oversight, system level staff support and 24-hour operations centers) are depicted in Figure B-1.

(1) The Joint Staff performs the oversight functions. These functions are accomplished primarily via the Joint Communications Satellite Center (JCSC). The JCSC responsibilities are described in Enclosures D and F.

(2) The staff support and management functions are performed by the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM) and the SATCOM System Experts (SSE).

(3) The 24-hour operations functions are accomplished by the Global SATCOM Support Center (GSSC) and the Regional SATCOM Support Centers (RSSC). These SATCOM support centers provide the global and regional direct support to users and will be integrated with DISA's Global and Regional Operations and Security Centers (GOSC and ROSC) as described in the Appendix to this enclosure. The USSPACECOM SATCOM Command and Control (C2) centers are responsible for satellite control and payload control execution.

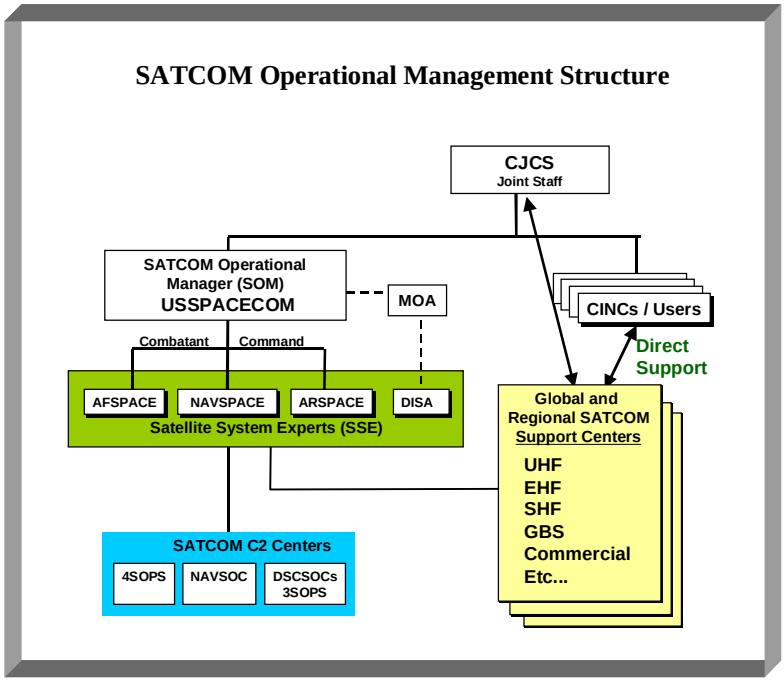

Figure B-1 SATCOM Operational Management Structure

b. The organization with overall responsibility for SATCOM day-to-day operations is USSPACECOM as the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM). The SOM develops and implement standards, policy, and procedures for all SATCOM systems.

c. Designated SATCOM system experts (SSEs) provide the staff and management support to the GSSC and RSSC and other organizations, as necessary. USSPACECOM will designate SSEs from within its component structure or delegate responsibilities to external agencies via a memorandum of agreement (MOA).

d. The SOM, supported by the SSEs, will provide the integrated SATCOM management infrastructure. In addition the SOM is responsible for establishing global and regional operations centers (GSSC and RSSC), as required, to provide support to combatant commands and other users. These centers will be incorporated as part of the overall DII/DISN management and control system.

3. Responsibilities. The SOM shall:

a. Designate individual SSEs to support the SOM in the execution of its responsibilities.

b. Conduct integrated system-level planning and control for all SATCOM systems.

c. Conduct SATCOM space operations, such as:

(1) Maintain health, status, and surveillance of the SATCOM space segments to include tracking, station keeping, and ephemeris generation.

(2) Execute satellite positioning, bus control, and communications payload configurations as directed.

(3) Operate and maintain DOD SATCOM C2 centers.

d. Develop constellation deployment plans and satellite positioning recommendations. Assess the impact of proposed satellite movements and reconfigurations on communications support to current and future operations and OPLANs and provide recommendations to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

e. Prepare SATCOM apportionment recommendations for the Joint Staff in conjunction with the combatant commands and other users. Manage day-to-day operation of apportioned and non-apportioned SATCOM resources in accordance with direction from the Joint Staff, supported combatant commands and other users, and DISA's operational elements.

f. Publish a consolidated Systems Control and Operations Concept (SCOC) with individual system appendixes. The SCOC defines the operational capability of the SATCOM system and provides the operational concept for system control, system policies, and procedures for effective SATCOM resource management. The SCOC will be provided to combatant commands, Services, OASD (C3I), and Defense agencies for comment prior to publication and to the Joint Staff for approval. The SCOC appendix for each system will contain, but is not limited to an overall description of the system as well as a description of:

(1) Major components and functions and how they interact to support mission and user requirements.

(2) Operation and control to include interoperability and survivability.

(3) Interfaces with other SATCOM systems and integration with the DII/DISN.

(4) Procedures for system access and apportionment and allocation of systems payload resources.

(5) Procedures to respond to system anomalies and outages which will be reviewed periodically to take into account changes to the constellation and users requirements.

g. The SCOC will be published by the time of initial operating capability of the system (IOC 1) and updated every 5 years.

h. Develop a system concept of operations; detailed resource management procedures; and tool, bus, and terminal configuration procedures, as appropriate.

i. Operate and maintain SATCOM support centers to integrate all SATCOM day-to-day planning functions in direct support to the combatant commands and other users. (See the description of the integrated SATCOM support centers at Appendix A to this enclosure.)

j. Maintain automated tools that monitor and provide status on system use and performance.

k. Provide technical and operational analyses of user requirements in concert with DISA's mix of media technical assessment and forward for review by the Joint SATCOM Panel as described in Enclosure C.

l. Provide information on system use and status to the Joint Staff, supported combatant commands, DISA, and other users as requested (i.e., status and system trends on SATCOM support to strategic users.) Analysis must also include recommendations or ongoing actions to fix identified operational deficiencies.

m. Negotiate and conclude agreements with appropriate combatant commands, Services or Defense agencies, as necessary, to establish the SATCOM operational management structure.

n. Perform engineering analyses and other performance studies of current and soon-to-be deployed systems performance, as necessary.

o. Provide a SATCOM requirements and capability assessment of the current SATCOM systems ability to meet existing SATCOM requirements as described in Enclosures C and E.

APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE B

INTEGRATED SATCOM SUPPORT CENTERS

1. Operational Objective. The SATCOM support centers will provide communications planners, network managers, and users a structure that merges the current individual SATCOM systems operational management into an integrated single focal point for accessing and managing SATCOM resources. It is the day-to-day operational interface with the user. Specifically, it will support combatant commands and other users in managing their apportioned SATCOM resources and real-time allocation of nonapportioned resources. Finally, the SATCOM support centers will provide for the seamless integration of SATCOM with the DII/DISN by co-locating with terrestrial operations centers and facilitating DISA's implementation of a communications one-stop-shop in direct support of combatant commands and other users.

2. Organizational Concept.

a. The SATCOM support centers include both global and regional elements (GSSC and RSSCs). All users will be assigned to either a global or regional center, as appropriate, as their focal point for SATCOM planning, management, and access support. The GSSC has the responsibility to maintain the global system-of-systems SATCOM picture, coordinate the activities of the regional centers, and support national or global users not assigned to regions. The regional SATCOM centers will be located within the major theater AORs and aligned with DISA's existing communications infrastructure. Both the global and regional centers must work in concert with their terrestrial communications counterparts to ensure full SATCOM integration into the DII/DISN.

b. The GSSC and RSSCs are assisted by the staff and engineering support of the individual SSEs. These centers will coordinate with SATCOM C2 centers to execute changes to satellite payloads. The GSSC, RSSCs, SSEs, and SATCOM C2 centers work in conjunction with DISA's Global and Regional Operations and Security Centers (GOSC and ROSC) to provide a complete and integrated communications service to CINCs and operational users. The GSSC and RSSCs will be integrated with DISA Global and Regional Operations and Security Centers.

c. The GSSC and RSSCs will fall under the combatant command of USSPACECOM. In some cases, this is implemented through a memorandum of agreement with the appropriate organizations.

3. GSSC Functions. The GSSC provides the central operational focus for global constellation payload management. The GSSC performs the functions of the RSSC, described as follows, for those users not assigned

to one of the RSSCs. The GSSC provides the central management for SATCOM accesses that require support from more than one regional center. The GSSC will provide configuration management of the communications payload in accordance with DISA's direction as the DII/DISN manager.

4. RSSC Functions

a. Follow the operational direction of the supported combatant commands and other users deliberate and crisis action planning by defining requirements and allocating SATCOM assets. Perform "what if" drills, analyze scenarios, and provide assessments.

b. Assist CINCs and their forces by translating OPLANs, Annex Ks, and other planning documents into actionable requirements for satellite communications.

c. Maintain a database that contains SATCOM resource information specific to the user being supported.

d. Assist CINCs and other users in day-to-day management of apportioned and nonapportioned resources. Accept and analyze SATCOM requirements and develop solutions. Coordinate combatant command and other users directed allocations and resource sharing; administer satellite access authorizations for apportionment owners.

e. Facilitate interface to the DII/DISN by assisting combatant commands and other users with SATCOM systems interface requirements.

f. Assist spectrum managers and track, coordinate and assist Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) identification and resolution.

g. Assist users in resolving maintenance, repair, and logistics issues. The GSSC and RSSC must be capable of providing assistance to combatant commands and other users when there is a disruption in service.

5. SATCOM-DII/DISN Integration

a. The SATCOM operational management structure is an integral part of the communications management structure. USSPACECOM and DISA will work in concert to integrate SATCOM into the DISN telecommunications infrastructure.

b. USSPACECOM and DISA will collaborate to establish an end-to-end communications one-stop-shop to ensure integration of the SATCOM support centers with the existing DISA global and regional offices as depicted in Figure B-A-1.

c. DISA, through its Global Operations and Security Center and forward elements, is responsible for the integration of communications planning (including SATCOM) and determining optimum communications paths for user requirements (i.e. mix of media assessment).

d. SATCOM network and payload reconfigurations will be planned by the GSSC or RSSCs in support of the communications management responsibilities of DISA's global and regional offices. DISA is responsible for determining the optimal technical approach (i.e. routing and quality of service) for SATCOM requirements interfacing with the DISN.

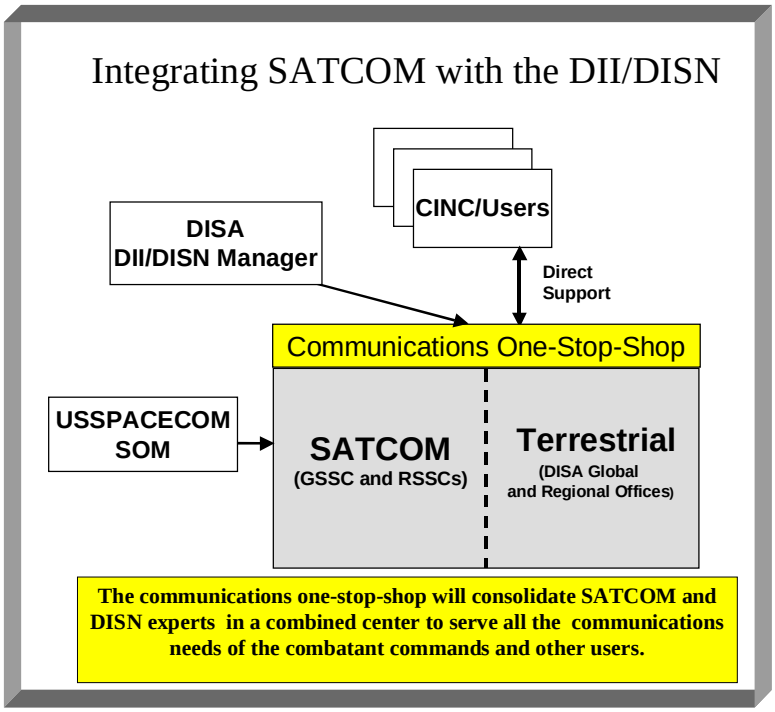

Figure B-A-1 SATCOM DII/DISN Integration

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ENCLOSURE C

USER CONNECTIVITY REQUIREMENTS PROCESS

1. Purpose. To define the purpose and processes associated with user SATCOM connectivity requirements.

2. Applicability. The databases described are the master databases of current and planned user connectivity requirements for DOD information transfer capabilities. These databases can be sorted to describe only SATCOM requirements. References to the databases in this instruction are primarily to the SATCOM portion of the complete Integrated Communications Data Base (ICDB) or Emerging Requirements Data Base (ERDB) unless otherwise stated. The SATCOM user connectivity requirements process supports the architectural development of future SATCOM capabilities, programming and budgeting decisions, acquisition program decisions, as well as the effective planning and operational use of current SATCOM assets.

3. Authority. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is responsible for the requirements process. The Joint Staff J6 manages the SATCOM user connectivity requirements process for the Chairman.

4. User Connectivity Requirements. There are two types of user connectivity requirements:

a. Current User Connectivity Requirements. Current access requirements are near-term connectivity requirements submitted to gain access to operational, or nearly operational, SATCOM systems. Access requirements are stated in terms of specific user networks needed to meet specific operational missions. These requirements may or may not be specified for a particular on-orbit capability or frequency spectrum. Current access requirements are validated and submitted by the combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies and approved in a formal process described in Appendix A to this enclosure. Once approved by the Director J6 they are maintained in the ICDB. All access requirements for SATCOM must have an ICDB number.

b. Emerging Requirements. Emerging connectivity requirements are generated by on-going changes to operational strategy, doctrine, forces, weapons systems, or advances in technology. The Emerging Requirements Data Base (ERDB) consolidates future SATCOM requirements, not met by current assets, to assist planners in determining future SATCOM capabilities, trends, architectures, and

acquisition strategies. Appendix B of this enclosure explains the emerging requirements process.

5. Purpose of Current Access Requirements. Current user access requirements which are documented in the ICDB are used for the following purposes:

a. To plan the apportionment of current SATCOM resources.

b. To assist in OPLAN development and supportability analysis.

c. To provide an operational assessment of the DOD's ability to meet current requirements using current capabilities. This is accomplished through the SATCOM requirements and capability assessment. The SATCOM requirements and capability assessment is developed annually after reviewing CINC CONOPS and OPLANS, and the ICDB. It represents an executive level assessment of existing SATCOM resources and their capability to meet current requirements. USSPACECOM is responsible for coordinating this assessment and will report the results annually to the SATCOM Senior Steering Group.

6. Purpose of Emerging Connectivity Requirements. Emerging connectivity requirements are documented in the ERDB and are used to aid in the development of future system capabilities in the formal requirements process managed by the Joint Staff J8. The ERDB will establish the initial set of baseline requirements to support the formal requirements process but will not take precedence over the formal system capability requirements. The following joint requirements documents for system capabilities rely on the user's emerging connectivity requirements to facilitate system definition:

a. Mission Needs Statement (MNS). The mission needs statement is the fundamental non-system-specific statement containing operational needs written in broad terms for a capability that must be acquired or modified to satisfy a warfighting mission need.

b. Capstone Requirements Document (CRD). The capstone requirements document is a recent innovation in the DOD requirements process. The purpose of the CRD is to provide an overarching performance-based requirements framework and operational concept to guide development of specific system ORDs. The Advanced MILSATCOM CRD is recognized as one such capstone requirements document.

c. Operational Requirements Document (ORD). The Operational Requirements Document defines specific system requirements that must be met in order to satisfy a mission need. It contains key performance

and related operational parameters expressed in threshold and objective values. ORDs are prepared by the user or designated organization at each acquisition milestone beginning with Milestone I, Concept Demonstration Approval. The MNS, CRD, and ORD are developed in accordance with CJCS Instruction 3170.01 and DOD Directive 5000.01/2-R. All formal requirements documentation leading to a new SATCOM system acquisition must ensure their associated connectivity requirements are documented in the ICDB or the ERDB. In addition, all current or programmed proposed systems that rely on SATCOM resources for the transmission of information (i.e., weapons or sensor systems) must ensure their requirements are documented in the ERDB. Therefore, the ERDB shall be the master data base that captures all SATCOM connectivity requirements identified in the C4ISR Support Plans (C4ISP) required by DOD Regulation 5000.2-R.

d. SATCOM Architecture. The National Security Space Architect will develop and coordinate SATCOM architectures for the mid and long term.

e. SATCOM Roadmap. OASD (C3I) develops policy and procedures for developing the DOD SATCOM integrated framework and the corresponding acquisition strategies, commonly referred to as the SATCOM Roadmap.

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APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE C

INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS DATA BASE

1. Applicability. All user connectivity requirements for current access to SATCOM capabilities will be addressed in accordance with this appendix. Combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies will document current and planned requirements for commercial, allied and civil satellite services as well as requirements for MILSATCOM. Organizations using and acquiring commercial SATCOM must ensure appropriate ICDB entries are submitted.

2. Overview

a. The ICDB documents user connectivity requirements for access associated with current or soon to be deployed systems (within 2 years.)

b. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies serve as advocates for user connectivity requirements, validating and submitting the requirements to the Joint SATCOM Panel Administrator (JSPA) (formerly known as the Joint MILSATCOM Panel Administrator) for Joint SATCOM Panel review.

c. The Director, DISA maintains the ICDB for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and appoints the JSPA. The JSPA processes the submitted requirement for JSP review.

d. The JSP, previously known as the Joint MILSATCOM Panel, reviews the requirement and technical assessment, and develops a recommendation for the Director J6. The Director J6 approves the SATCOM user connectivity requirements (as delegated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff).

e. Access to the complete ICDB is available to the Joint Staff, DISA, Services, combatant commands, and selected activities designated by the Joint Staff J6.

3. Format. ICDB requirements for current user connectivity will be submitted in accordance with the SATCOM requirements request format as described in Telecommunications Management System Classified (TMS-C) SATCOM Tool Kit Manual (commonly referred to as the Tool Kit) published by DISA.

4. ICDB Justification

a. Because SATCOM resources are limited, each current user connectivity requirement is evaluated based on operational necessity and support of the national security strategy. ICDB requests will include, but not be limited to availability of alternative means, area of coverage, survivability and security requirements, and priority.

b. Combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies must identify the associated performance characteristics and attributes of each requirement to ensure each requirement:

(1) Is valid.

(1) Has a clear mission and operational concept.

(2) Directly supports OPLANS, OPORDS, CONPLANS, and implementation directives.

(3) Provides a mission impact if not satisfied.

5. Requirements Advocacy.

a. The Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies are the advocates of SATCOM current user connectivity requirements.

b. Combatant commands are the advocates for current user connectivity requirements in their respective area of operations (AOO) and area of responsibility (AOR). As the advocate, each combatant command consolidates, validates, and prioritizes all requests for the use of SATCOM in support of operations within their AOO or AOR.

c. Services validate and submit requirements for system development or testing and training in support of service acquisition programs.

d. Defense agencies validate and submit requirements in support of their agency mission or function.

e. Non-DOD agencies must submit their SATCOM requirements through ASD (C3I).

6. ICDB Submission Process

a. The SATCOM current user connectivity requirements advocates will submit the requirements to the JSPA via the TMS-C Tool Kit for ICDB number assignment and JSP review. The JSPA will verify the requirement for administrative completeness, initiate the technical assessment process, and prepare the requirement for the JSP.

b. For urgent requirements a request is submitted directly to the Joint Staff J6, with information copies to the JSPA. Urgent requirements can be submitted by combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies but must be validated as an operational necessity by the appropriate combatant command. The request must contain justification for urgent processing. For urgent requirements, the Joint Staff can grant a 30-day waiver for ICDB approval.

c. SATCOM access requirements from non-DOD agencies must be submitted to ASD (C3I). If ASD (C3I) validates the request, it is forwarded to the Joint Staff J6 for review and action.

7. Requirements Processing

a. Technical Assessment. When a requirement is received by the JSPA, it is distributed to DISA and USSPACECOM. This process will evaluate the potential for satisfying user connectivity requirements on current or programmed communications systems (terrestrial or SATCOM).

(1) DISA will determine the various communications methods for satisfying the requirement through a mix of media assessment, determine if the requirement should be satisfied by a SATCOM solution, and provide to USSPACECOM for a SATCOM technical assessment.

(2) USSPACECOM (through their Satellite Systems Experts) will prepare a technical assessment on specific SATCOM on orbit solutions. The technical assessment will address the relationship between the requirement and the system's capability to meet it, detail the impact to other users if the requirement is implemented, and offer alternatives if service cannot be provided.

(3) Completed technical assessments are forwarded to the JSPA for a JSP review of the requirement.

(4) Requirements that cannot be satisfied by current or programmed systems or can only be partially satisfied will be identified and entered into the ERDB for future architectural planning.

b. Joint SATCOM Panel. The Joint SATCOM Panel (JSP) reviews SATCOM requirements along with their associated technical assessments and makes a recommendation for approval or disapproval to the Director J6.

(1) The Joint Staff J3 and Joint Staff J6 will co-chair the Joint SATCOM Panel comprised of representatives from each Service, and DISA and USSPACECOM, as the representatives for the SATCOM technical assessments. User representatives may attend panel meetings in support of their requirements under consideration.

(2) The panel should meet at least monthly.

(3) Results of the panel meeting are incorporated into a joint action to approve or disapprove the requirements. The ICBD will be updated with the results of the Director J6 approved joint action.

(4) The JSPA annotates the ICDB with all approved SATCOM requirements and provides timely notification to users whether requirements were approved or disapproved. Approval of an ICDB does not grant or guarantee access to the DOD owned satellite resources. Access to the satellite requires an approved ICDB. Access is requested via the operational access process described in the SATCOM System Control and Operations Concept (SCOC) document.

(5) The Joint Staff J6 and DISA will co-chair the ICDB Configuration Control Board to ensure configuration of the ICDB and TMS-C Toolkit software is maintained.

8. ICDB Requirements Update. Periodic update of approved SATCOM requirements is an essential component of the current and programmed SATCOM system assessment process and OPLAN supportability assessment.

a. Joint Staff J6 initiates a review of all ICDB SATCOM requirements every 2 years to ensure all ICDB requirements are current.

b. SATCOM ICDB proponents will review, update, and recommend continuation, change, or deletion of requirements in the ICDB.

c. Updates are forwarded to the JSPA for presentation to the Joint SATCOM Panel and subsequent revalidation.

APPENDIX B TO ENCLOSURE C

EMERGING REQUIREMENTS DATA BASE

1. Applicability. The Emerging Requirements Data Base (ERDB) is a comprehensive database of emerging communications user connectivity requirements that provides an estimate of connectivity requirements for future space-based capabilities.

2. Overview

a. The ERDB is the DOD master data base of future requirements for primarily space-based C3 systems capabilities. The ERDB is based on in-progress conceptual development of changes to force structure, doctrine, information concepts, weapons systems, and technology.

b. The ERDB is not used for current operations or to prioritize day-to-day system apportionment, allocations, or access to existing SATCOM systems.

3. Process

a. ERDB requirements are submitted in accordance with the same ICDB format procedures found in the TMS-C Tool Kit and must be validated by the combatant command, Service, or Defense agency headquarters of the submitting organization prior to forwarding to the JSPA.

b. ERDB entries must reference an on-going doctrine, system study, concept definition, technology investigation, or acquisition program that documents the requirement and must be tied to the C4ISR Support Plan (C4ISP) process. However, emerging requirements currently documented in the ERDB at the time of this publication are considered valid pending C4ISP review.

4. ERDB Requirements Update. Periodic update of emerging SATCOM requirements is an essential component of the SATCOM architecture and future program development.

a. The Joint Staff J6 will initiate a review of all ERDB SATCOM requirements at least every 2 years to ensure requirements are current and issue a data call for updated requirements as a result of new

doctrine or weapons systems. The ICDB and ERDB review process will alternate to ensure reviews are consecutive and not concurrent.

b. SATCOM ERDB proponents will review, update, and recommend continuation, change, or deletion of requirements in the ERDB and ensure programmatic C4ISP efforts are documented and updated. All SATCOM connectivity requirements from emerging and approved C4ISP will be reflected in the ERDB. Updates are forwarded to the JSPA for presentation to the Joint SATCOM Panel and subsequent revalidation.

c. Technical assessments are accomplished for ERDB submissions in the same manner as the ICDB process.

d. The Joint Staff prepares a joint action with the results of the validation and technical assessments of combatant command, Service, and Defense agency ERDB inputs. As a result of the joint action, the ERDB is validated for planning purposes.

e. The Joint Staff J6 will brief the SATCOM Senior Steering Group on the validated ERDB to obtain SSG endorsement of the ERDB for SATCOM architecture and planning purposes.

ENCLOSURE D

SATCOM APPORTIONMENT, ALLOCATION, AND ADJUDICATION

1. Overview. DOD SATCOM assets are constrained resources that must be managed according to priorities established by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Therefore, the Joint Staff J6 is responsible for ensuring the effective and efficient apportionment, allocation and adjudication of on-orbit satellite assets during all phases of conflict, from peacetime to war, for both DOD and non-DOD users. These processes address the needs of the combatant commands, the national security community, Services, Defense agencies, DOD enterprise-wide requirements, and allied countries, as necessary.

a. Apportionment

(1) Apportionment refers to the deliberate and formal assignment of a "block" of SATCOM resources to CINCs and other users who then have the flexibility to allocate this "block" to subordinate users as required to support their daily operations.

(2) Under the deliberate planning process, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) identifies SATCOM resources on a global and theater basis to support CINC OPLAN development and evaluation. However, the actual apportionment of SATCOM capacity will be based on the current operational situation, threat conditions, and operational requirements.

(3) Periodic apportionment plans will be published by the Joint Staff J6 to inform combatant commands and other users of the apportioned level of support during current and anticipated operations. Contingency and wartime allocation plans are developed by the unified commands with support from the Joint Staff J6, DISA and USSPACECOM to provide the greatest level of support possible for scenarios defined by OPLANS and other high level planning documents.

(4) Apportionment plans are used for planning purposes and are subject to change based on real world events. Although periodic apportionments provide a macro level of anticipated support, the dynamics of the current operational situation may require immediate reassignment of SATCOM resources as priorities dictate.

(5) A combatant command or other user requiring support exceeding its apportionment should contact the Joint Staff J6Z, Joint

Communications Satellite Center (JCSC) via their chain of command. The JCSC will determine reapportionment given the needs of the user, the combatant command recommendation, and the priorities of the world situation as dictated by the Joint Staff J3.

b. Allocation

(1) Allocation refers to the real-time assignment of specific frequencies, bandwidth, power, channels, or other resource elements to satisfy a specific, validated requirement. This allocation can be made from resources assigned to the combatant command or other users in the apportionment plan.

(2) In the case of unapportioned resources (i.e., Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS)), allocation is performed by a designated SATCOM support center responsible for assigning those resources in accordance with the approved ICDB priority (as identified in the appendix to this enclosure) and in concert with the Joint Staff J6Z. DISA and USSPACECOM will assist in the development of more detailed procedures for planning and implementation of the allocation process, including procedures to rapidly respond to apportionment changes.

c. Adjudication

(1) Adjudication refers to the apportionment decision made between two or more users contending for the same resources.

(2) All requests for adjudication of apportioned or allocated resources will be made to the Joint Staff J6 (via the JCSC) who will staff the issue on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(3) The Chairman will adjudicate apportionment and allocation issues for DOD users. The Joint Staff will forward non-DOD user adjudication issues to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for C3I (ASD (C3I)) for processing. All adjudication actions must be coordinated with the Joint Staff J3 to ensure appropriate impact assessments are completed prior to a final decision. The Joint Staff J6Z will forward adjudication results to the appropriate combatant commands, USSPACECOM, DISA and users.

2. User Requirement Categories

a. Current access requirements are grouped into the following two categories:

(1) "Core warfighting" requirements, which support execution of a unified commander's mission.

(2) National security "enterprise-wide" requirements which support broad, multiple user requirements (e.g., DII/DISN) or non-DOD national security-related requirements (e.g., Presidential travel, Department of State negotiating efforts), as well as Service and Defense agency non-tactical requirements.

b. Apportionment between the two categories is scenario dependent, but should remain relatively constant during peacetime. The relative apportionment between core warfighting requirements and enterprise-wide requirements may change over time because of greater leverage of the DII/DISN or greater numbers of terminals available to deployed users. Consequently, Joint Staff J6 will monitor the relative apportionment of core warfighting and enterprise-wide requirements on a continuing basis and discuss significant trends with DISA and USSPACECOM. Deliberate decision-making processes must be developed to ensure the appropriate level of support is realized for both core warfighting and enterprise-wide requirements.

3. Visibility

a. Visibility into the use of SATCOM resources in each theater is critical to the Joint Staff, combatant commands, USSPACECOM, and DISA to ensure effective and efficient use of constrained resources. DISA shall maintain a compilation of all commercial SATCOM systems supporting the DOD, with information access provided to those organizations with a need to know. For instance, the Joint Staff and combatant commands must have knowledge of those commercial SATCOM resources in each geographic CINC's AOO/AOR regardless of type of service.

b. All commercial SATCOM lease arrangements must be reported to DISA upon initialization, and annually thereafter, or upon termination. DISA will issue specific reporting procedures after coordination with the combatant commands, the Services, the Joint Staff J6 and ASD (C3I). In addition, cost and utilization information on the procurement of commercial services will be provided annually by combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies to the J6 and ASD (C3I) via the SATCOM Senior Steering Group. An information copy will be provided to DISA to consolidate inputs and provide an annual summary of DOD use of commercial SATCOM to the SATCOM Senior Steering Group.

c. As discussed in Enclosure C, all SATCOM requirements, regardless of their satisfaction on military owned or commercial satellites, must be

recorded in the ICDB to ensure appropriate operational planning and to identify shortfalls.

4. Prioritization. Prioritization schemes used to determine access to on-orbit systems are found at Appendix A to this Enclosure. The prioritization schemes apply to determination of access to both the core warfighting and enterprise-wide SATCOM resource apportionment.

APPENDIX TO ENCLOSURE D

SATCOM PRIORITY TABLE

Priority	User Category
Priority 0.	Assigned only by NCA/CJCS for emergent critical contingency support

Priority 1. Strategic Order (essential to national survival)

1A System Control/Orderwire
1B National Command Authorities
- 1B1 Presidential Support
- 1B2 Secretary of Defense Support
- 1B3 Envoy and Emissary Support

1C Strategic and Threat Warning/Intelligence

1D SIOP/Force Direction Requirements

Priority 2. Warfighting Requirements

2A Department of State Diplomatic Negotiations
2B CJCS Support
2C CINC Operations
2D JTF or CTF Operations
2E Component Operations (Theater Forces)
2F Tactical Warning and Intelligence
2G CJCS-Sponsored Select Exercises
2H Counter-narcotics Operations

Priority 3. Essential Non-Warfighting Operational Support

3A Humanitarian Support
3B Intelligence and Weather
3C Logistics
3D Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Resolution
3E Diplomatic Post Support
3F Space Vehicle Support
3G Other Service Support

Priority 4. Training

4A CJCS Sponsored
4B CINC Sponsored
4C MAJCOM, MACOM, Echelon 2 Sponsored
4D Unit Sponsored

Priority 5. VIP Support

5A Service Secretaries
5B Service Chiefs
5C CINC Travel
5D Other Travel

Priority 6. RDT&E and General

6A DOD Sponsored Testing
6B DOD Sponsored Demonstrations
6C DOD Administrative Support
6D DOD Quality of Life Initiatives

Priority 7. Miscellaneous

7A DOD Support to Law Enforcement
7B Other Non-DOD Support
7C Non-US Support as approved by the authorized organization
7D Other

Note: CINCs and other users rank order within a category when multiple accesses are assigned the same priority.

ENCLOSURE E
SATCOM OVERSIGHT AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. Overview. SATCOM management involves requirements, policy, architecture development, and operational processes. Many SATCOM matters and issues involve coordination among combatant commands, Services, Defense agencies, and other governmental departments and agencies as applicable. The SATCOM Senior Steering Group (SSG) is the forum that provides high-level, integrated coordination and oversight of these processes. This forum provides advice and recommendations on SATCOM matters to the existing formal processes and forums such as the JROC, DAB, and DRB, as appropriate, which are governed by formal charter.

2. SSG Purpose. The purpose of the SATCOM SSG is to:

a. Review the annual SATCOM requirements and capabilities assessment.

b. Endorse broad emerging requirements, i.e. ERDB, for architectural and planning purposes.

c. Oversee implementation of SATCOM operational management structures described in this document.

d. Develop recommendations for new SATCOM system organizational responsibilities to include MNS, ORD, acquisition, and systems planning.

e. Oversee the relative apportionment and allocation trends.

f. Review the impacts of policy, programmatic, acquisition, and budgetary decisions that affect the ability to maintain a viable SATCOM program for the DOD.

g. Review requirements and recommend architectural trade-offs using a capabilities-based approach.

h. Recommend US positions regarding negotiations with representatives of other nations on SATCOM matters.

i. Oversee system fielding and segment synchronization issues.

j. Recommend opportunities to leverage new technologies.

k. Oversee DOD's progress toward integration of SATCOM systems into the global grid.

3. SSG Process. The Joint Staff J6 and ASD (C3I), as co-chairs of the SATCOM SSG, will coordinate the schedule and agenda for these meetings and ensure necessary pre-coordination. SSG members will include combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies. As new capabilities are being considered for DOD use, combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies, as appropriate, will forward recommendations for system acquisition, fielding, and operational responsibilities. Topics will be considered by the SSG in time to impact the formal processes, such as Program Objective Memorandum (POM) development, Defense Resource Board (DRB) considerations, JROC decisions, or acquisition milestone development. Nominations for agenda topics should be forwarded to the co-chair action offices no later than 2 months prior to scheduled meetings with sufficient detail to permit pre-coordination with members of the SATCOM community.

4. SATCOM Requirements and Capabilities Assessments. The SATCOM Requirements and Capabilities Assessment is a standardized process of evaluating each satellite constellation for health, operational utility, and constellation replenishment requirements. Specifically, this assessment provides:

a. Health Assessment. USSPACECOM will provide a quarterly evaluation of the health of each spacecraft and the constellation based on system performance parameters and consistent with the criteria provided in the guiding CJCS policy memoranda.

b. Operational Assessment. USSPACECOM will provide an annual Operational Assessment that establishes an appraisal rating in SATCOM for each CINC. This evaluation will be a Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) based rating indicating current SATCOM resources ability to meet the theater's major OPLAN in each frequency spectrum. The assessment will evaluate the primary communications payload of each constellation indicating the system's communications capability to meet normal peacetime and surge requirements associated with the major OPLAN. For each rating below the SORTS rating of C2, USSPACECOM will provide recommendations on required actions to support CINC requirements if the major OPLAN is initiate.

c. Replenishment Assessment. To allow the SATCOM community to provide better recommendations concerning a constellation replenishment strategy, USSPACECOM, in coordination with the Military

Departments, shall develop an operational constellation replenishment strategy and risk mitigation plan to the SSG on an annual basis. DISA and USSPACECOM will provide a joint strategy and recommendation to meet ICDB and ERDB requirements to the SATCOM SSG in time to support the Service POM preparations.

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ENCLOSURE F

SATCOM MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Purpose. To define SATCOM organizational responsibilities and functions.

2. Responsibilities.

a. Secretaries of Military Departments

(1) Acquire and sustain SATCOM systems in accordance with DOD program decisions, the Defense Planning Guidance and direction from the ASD (C3I).

(2) Support the SATCOM Senior Steering Group (SSG), the Joint Staff, USSPACECOM, ASD (C3I), National Security Space Architect, DISA and Services in the development and assessment of SATCOM requirements, architectures, the SATCOM roadmap, systems standards, and other studies and working groups as requested.

(3) Prepare an annual report to Joint Staff and ASD (C3I) on commercial SATCOM operational use and associated costs.

(4) Identify to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the PPBS process, the impact of budget shortfalls on current and future SATCOM space, ground, and control segment programs.

(5) Ensure new system starts (or system modifications) include a C4ISR Support Plan, as described in DOD Regulation 5000.2-R, that accurately reflects SATCOM requirements that have been included in the ERDB.

(6) Develop Service SATCOM operational concepts, doctrine, and architectures, and ensure requirements are incorporated into the ICDB/ERDB processes.

(7) Provide "man, train, and equip" support to USSPACECOM components tasked with GSSC, RSSC, and SSE responsibilities, as appropriate.

(8) Provide senior-level participation in the SATCOM SSG.

b. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command Control Communications and Intelligence

(1) Provide overall C4ISR policy, planning, programming, and budgeting guidance and direction, as well as architecture and standards approval for the DOD.

(2) Provide acquisition oversight of all C4ISR systems for the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology (USD (A&T)).

(3) Ensure non-DOD SATCOM requirements follow the submission and review process described in this instruction. Ensure all validated non-DOD requirements are forwarded to the JSP.

(4) Ensure SATCOM systems are integrated with the DII/DISN and compliant with approved technical standards agreements within DOD and between DOD and other Federal agencies, international military allies, and appropriate civil and commercial entities.

(5) Develop and maintain an overall DOD SATCOM roadmap that depicts the programmatic road map for current and future SATCOM systems based on the approved SATCOM architecture.

(6) Serve as the lead for DOD SATCOM international cooperation efforts.

(7) Adjudicate non-DOD SATCOM apportionment issues after the Joint Staff conducts a full assessment of the operational impact of the request.

(8) Ensure acquisition policies reflect the effort to identify emerging SATCOM requirements and are included in the ERDB.

(9) Document designated SATCOM acquisition responsibilities and appoint Military Departments to acquire and sustain SATCOM systems.

(10) Co-chair the SATCOM SSG with the Joint Staff J6.

c. National Security Space Architect

(1) Serve as the principal DOD SATCOM objective systems and investment strategy architect. Develop and coordinate SATCOM architectures for the mid and long term.

(2) Analyze future SATCOM system development for compliance with architectural vectors.

d. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

(1) Oversee operational SATCOM activities and apportion operational SATCOM resources to satisfy NCA and DOD requirements at all levels of conflict through peace, crisis, and war.

(2) Specify operational management processes and responsibilities for DOD SATCOM systems.

(3) Review and forward recommendations to the ASD (C3I) on any agreement or arrangement for shared use of SATCOM assets and services by the Department of Defense and Federal agencies.

(4) Review and forward recommendations to the ASD (C3I) regarding proposed cooperative agreements or arrangements between DOD and allied governments or foreign agencies for shared use of SATCOM systems.

(5) Adjudicate apportionment and allocation conflicts involving DOD SATCOM users.

(6) Define the process for submission, review, validation, prioritization, and documentation of SATCOM user access requirements.

(7) Provide deliberate planning guidance to unified commanders and other users for the use of DOD SATCOM resources.

(8) Approve initial positioning and repositioning of all SATCOM satellites.

(9) Support the resolution of launch conflicts.

(10) Approve the allocation, use, and location of CJCS controlled fixed and transportable DOD SATCOM terminals. CJCS controlled terminals include those used for enterprise-wide communications and nuclear command and control.

(11) Provide guidance and ensure compliance with joint SATCOM system and technical standards.

e. Director for Command, Control, Communications and Computer Systems (J6), Joint Staff

(1) Provide and maintain the Joint Communications Satellite Center (JCSC) to perform the following:

(a) Act as the DOD focal point for monitoring, coordinating, and formulating actions requiring CJCS approval for all strategic, tactical, and contingency SATCOM operational access. Develop a coordinated Joint Staff position on SATCOM issues having operational implications.

(b) Implement CJCS allocation and apportionment directives for SATCOM resources.

(c) Resolve conflicts in resource allocation and arbitrate access to SATCOM systems during operations.

(d) Monitor the health and operational status of SATCOM systems.

(e) Assist users in gaining access to SATCOM capabilities in emergency situations.

(f) Ensure near real-time visibility of all SATCOM capabilities and users.

(g) Direct the apportionment of SATCOM capacity, as applicable.

(2) Manage the SATCOM requirements process to include the requirements for commercial SATCOM assets needed for contingency and war situations.

(3) Co-chair the Joint SATCOM Panel with the Joint Staff J3. Co-chair the ICDB/ERDB Configuration Control Board with DISA.

(4) Conduct joint biennial revalidation and approval for planning purposes of all SATCOM access requirements contained in the ICDB and ERDB.

(5) Review and assess the results of the CINC biennial review of SATCOM access requirements. Provide recommendations and corrective actions to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(6) Chair Joint Working Groups that address SATCOM issues in support of CJCS responsibilities.

(7) Endorse the recommendations for positioning or repositioning of satellites.

(8) Co-chair the SSG with ASD (C3I).

f. CINCs and Heads of Defense Agencies

(1) Conduct biennial reviews of SATCOM requirements in each validated OPLAN, CONPLAN or operational architecture in accordance with the JSCP and Joint Pub 5-03.1.

(a) Ensure that shortfalls are identified from apportioned SATCOM capacity and JSCP guidelines, SATCOM requirements are consistent with current plans, and SATCOM requirements have a validated ICDB number.

(b) Consolidate and prioritize all SATCOM requirements (including requirements of components and supporting combatant commands, Services, and Defense agencies) required to execute the referenced plan or mission (including exercise and training requirements).

(2) Forward a listing of prioritized requirements, including requirements that could not be filled using apportioned assets, to the Joint Staff and provide an information copy to USCINCSPACE in conjunction with the biennial ICDB revalidation. DISA can assist in this effort with mix of media assessments and modeling support. USSPACECOM can also assist in this assessment with resource planning support.

(3) Provide operational control of subnetworks for apportioned SATCOM resources including:

(a) Manage apportioned SATCOM capabilities.

(b) Develop allocation plans and allocate apportioned SATCOM assets.

(c) Establish access priorities for subordinate units in accordance with appropriate OPLAN, CONPLAN or mission requirement.

(d) Adjudicate SATCOM access conflicts within the command.

(4) Ensure component communications staffs are trained to manage apportioned SATCOM resources.

(5) Prepare an annual report to Joint Staff J6 and ASD (C3I), with information copy to DISA, on commercial SATCOM operational use and associated costs.

g. USCINCSPACE

(1) Serve as the SATCOM Operational Manager (SOM) for the day-to-day management of operational SATCOM resources. Functions and responsibilities are defined in Enclosure B.

(2) Serve as the advocate for and develop annual assessment of SATCOM systems and capability requirements for SATCOM systems that support operational requirements as described in Enclosure E.

(3) Maintain a direct liaison with the Services, Joint Staff, DISA, OSD and users of SATCOM systems to identify system provisioning requirements, support DOD SATCOM architecture development, and integrate SATCOM into the DII/DISN.

h. Director, DISA

(1) Manage the DII/DISN for DOD. Provide a comprehensive global information systems network (DII/DISN). Ensure integrated network planning, management, engineering, and control systems that encompass all SATCOM systems and fully incorporates SATCOM as part of the overall DII/DISN management.

(2) Develop DII/DISN standards and certify SATCOM conformance to DII/DISN standards, as appropriate. Ensure SATCOM systems are integrated with the DII/DISN and compliant with approved technical standards agreements within the DOD and between DOD and other Federal agencies, international military allies, and appropriate civil and commercial entities.

(3) Administer, for the CJCS, the ICDB for approved communications access requirements and the ERDB for emerging requirements to plan for future SATCOM systems. Serve as the Joint SATCOM Panel Administrator (JSPA). Co-chair the ICDB/ERDB Configuration Control Board with the Joint Staff J6.

(4) Support the assessment of DOD SATCOM resources to satisfy NCA, CINC, and other national security requirements in collaboration with the CJCS, SATCOM Operational Manager, and submitting organizations.

(5) Support the National Security Space Architect in the development of an integrated objective DOD SATCOM architecture.

(6) Develop DII/DISN integration and transition plans as well as ground, satellite and control segment synchronization plans for SATCOM systems, as appropriate. Perform synchronization and program plan functions for the current DOD-owned wideband system, the Defense Satellite Communications System (DSCS) and other wideband systems as designated.

(7) Assist the CJCS in analyzing user requirements and reviewing program documentation to ensure satisfaction of interoperability requirements.

(8) Integrate SATCOM requirements processing and architecture support with other responsibilities for management of base and long-haul telecommunications equipment and services.

(9) Serve as the SATCOM systems engineer and focal point for SATCOM systems architectural engineering. Collaborate with Services, USSPACECOM and program offices in the engineering development and design of SATCOM systems to ensure interoperability and compliance with SATCOM system standards and the architectural roadmap developed by the NSSA. Perform engineering analysis and other studies of system performance as requested by the Joint Staff and the SATCOM Senior Steering Group.

(10) Prepare an annual report, based on combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies inputs, in coordination with USSPACECOM, to the Joint Staff J6 and ASD (C3I) on commercial SATCOM use and associated costs.

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ENCLOSURE G

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GLOSSARY

PART I - ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOO	area of operations
AOR	area of responsibility
ASD (C3I)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence)
C2	command and control
C3	command, control, and communications
C3I	command, control, communications and intelligence
C4	command, control, communications and computers
C4ISR	command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance
C4ISP	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Support Plan
CINCs	Commanders of combatant commands
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJTF	Commander Joint Task Force
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	contingency plan
CRD	Capstone Requirements Document
CTF	Combined Task Force
DAB	Defense Acquisition Board
DAMA	demand assigned multiple access
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DII	Defense Information Infrastructure
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DISN	Defense Information Systems Network
DMS	Defense Messaging System
DOD	Department of Defense
DRB	Defense Resource Board
DSCS	Defense Satellite Communications System

DTS	Diplomatic Telecommunications Service
EHF	extremely high frequency
ERDB	Emerging Requirements Data Base
GBS	global broadcast services
GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GSSC	Global SATCOM Support Center
GMF	Ground Mobile Forces
GOSC	Global Operations and Security Center
ICDB	Integrated Communications Data Base
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JCSC	Joint Communications Satellite Center
JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSP	Joint SATCOM Panel
JSPA	Joint SATCOM Panel Administrator
JTF	Joint Task Force
LAN	local area network
MACOM	major command (US Army)
MAJCOM	major command (US Air Force)
MILSATCOM	military satellite communications
MNS	Mission Need Statement
MOA	memorandum of agreement
NCA	National Command Authorities
NIPRNET	Non-secure Internet Protocol Router Network
NSA	National Security Agency
NSSA	National Security Space Architect
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OASD (C3I)	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OPORD	Operations Order
ORD	Operational Requirements Document
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense

POM	Program Objectives Memorandum
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
RDT&E	Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
ROSC	Regional Operations and Security Center
RSSC	Regional SATCOM Support Center
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SCOC	Systems Control and Operations Concept
SHF	Super High Frequency
SIOP	Single Integrated Operational Plan
SIPRNET	Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
SOM	SATCOM Operational Manager
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SSE	SATCOM System Expert
SSG	Senior Steering Group
STEP	Standardized Tactical Entry Point
TMS-C	Telecommunications Management System-Classified (Tool Kit)
TT&C	Telemetry, Tracking, and Commanding
UFO	UHF Follow-On
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USCINCLANT	United States Atlantic Command
USCINCEUR	United States European Command
USCINCPAC	United States Pacific Command
USCINCSTRAT	United States Strategic Command
USSPACECOM	United States Space Command

PART II- DEFINITIONS

access. The right to enter a SATCOM network and make use of communications payload resources.

adjudication. Adjudication refers to the apportionment decision made between two or more users contending for the same resources.

advocate. A designated organization who represents the interests of a specific group of SATCOM users. The advocate does not speak directly for the user but represents the user's interests at appropriate forums. Typical advocacy forums include, but are not limited to, requirements development, architecture development, concept of operations development, specialized training, and operational assessments.

allocation. The operational real-time assignment of SATCOM communications payload resources to an approved user for use in activating a communications link or network.

approval. Official sanction of an access requirement that results in the assignment of a SATCOM allocation for a specific mission or purpose.

apportionment. Formal assignment of a portion of a SATCOM systems communications payload for the exclusive use of a CINC or national user, subject to reapportionment by JCSC in response to emergent requirements.

assured access. The certainty that the requisite amounts of commercial and DOD owned SATCOM services are immediately available and accessible for user when and where needed in accordance with the priorities set by the operational commander.

civil satellite communications. The satellite communications which are owned by or operated for non-DOD or intelligence agencies.

combatant command. One of the unified or specified commands established by the President. (Joint Pub 1-02)

commercial satellite communications. The satellite communications resources provided by commercial entities using commercial frequencies.

core requirements. A category of SATCOM user requirements that supports the execution of a combatant commands mission.

enterprise requirements. A category of SATCOM user requirements that support broad, multiple-user requirements, non-DOD national security-

related requirements, and Service and Defense agency non-tactical requirements.

global SATCOM Support Center. The integrated SATCOM support center responsible for system level global SATCOM resource management and constellation configuration management.

military satellite communications. The satellite communications resources that are owned and operated by DOD primarily in the government frequency bands.

network manager. A combatant command, component, or other organization that uses or manages a SATCOM apportionment and allocation. The network manager has operational control over the communications payload as defined by the CJCS-provided apportionment.

regional SATCOM support center. The regional SATCOM support centers that provide the day-to-day operational management of SATCOM resources in support of designated combatant commands, Services and Defense agencies and other users.

SATCOM system expert. The component or designated organization responsible for providing the technical planning and functions in support of the operational management of a specific SATCOM constellation.

satellite communications (SATCOM). The term SATCOM includes military satellite communications, and DOD use of commercial, allied and civil satellite communications.

satellite control. Spacecraft station keeping, stabilization, maneuvering and repositioning, anomaly resolution, tracking, telemetry, commanding, and ephemeris generation.

SATCOM Command and Control (C2) centers. The operations centers responsible for satellite control and payload control execution.

SATCOM operational manager. The organization responsible for day-to-day operations and resource management of SATCOM systems. Primary responsibility is maximizing system efficiency to support user requirements.

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